

SAYS EMPLOYERS ARE IN A PACT WITH "GRAFTERS"

Lawrence Murphy, Convicted Treasurer, Asserts They Are Allied with "Secret Committee."

TO CRUSH RIVALS NOT IN ASSOCIATION

"Delegates" Pledged to Prevent Union Men from Working for Outside Contractors.

EXPOSURE OF THE "SYSTEM"

In Sing Sing Cell Murphy Still Maintains Others Shared His Plunder.

HOW THE SPOILS WERE DIVIDED

Prisoner Admits That He Appropriated \$1,900 That Had Been Voted for the Shikins Coal Mine in Pennsylvania.

"It was a regular go as you please, and it would have taken the Bank of England to meet the demands of that crowd," is the comprehensive, expressive manner in which Lawrence Murphy yesterday described the "graft" in the Stonecutters' Union, of which he was treasurer.

He was re-elected to this post even after charges of dishonesty had been made against him. He was astonished that these charges did not culminate as others had done, before the union itself. A formal accusation was made against him; he was indicted, tried, convicted, and on Friday was sentenced by Judge Newburger, of the Court of General Sessions, to serve five years and six months' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Murphy does not attempt to deny that he was guilty of grand larceny. He squandered funds that came into his hands, but he asserts vehemently that he was not alone to blame and that his own peculations were comparatively small.

"Why should Jerome have pressed me so bitterly?" Murphy asked yesterday. "He said he would root out the labor union 'graffers,' but why did he single me out without going for the big fellows?"

Murphy's story was remarkable in many ways, both because of the facts that he revealed and because of his intimations of other matters within his knowledge, which he does not yet see fit to make public. His most sensational allegation, perhaps, is that a secret arrangement exists between the leaders of his union and the employers' association which would practically bar any contractor not in the association from obtaining work requiring the services of union stonecutters.

"It is a secret deal between the bosses amounting to a trust," said he. "Wigge, the former president, has the paper. Now, we do not know exactly what the agreement is, but our understanding is that the union is not to work for anybody who does not fall in line or who bids under a certain figure. Anybody who cut under or who was out of the association would be barred."

"I have been trying to get at the facts about this secret pact, but it was hard to do very much while I was confined in the Tombs, though I still have friends on the outside. Well, one of my friends tried to get at the paper for me, and Wigge promised to let him look it over, but when the time came he refused. My friend persisted that as a member of the Executive Board he had a right to see the agreement, but Wigge stood firm and wouldn't let him. We are all in the dark, except two or three bosses, but we all understand that the agreement is about what I have told you."

Murphy was extremely nervous as he talked. He had been in Sing Sing less than twenty-four hours and he seemed ill at ease in his convict's suit of white with its great cross bars of blue. Both the shirt and trousers appeared too large for him. He kept shifting his feet and pulling an old brown woolen cap that had evidently seen hard service long before he was deprived of his liberty.

He is peaked and worn and the lines of his face show prominently, particularly those about his lips that had been concealed by his mustache, which was shaved as soon as he reached State prison, when his grizzled hair was cropped short. He was, however, glad to have made the change from the Tombs to Sing Sing. He might have been kept for some time in the city prison by a stay pending appeal, but he preferred to begin serving his sentence at once.

His present cell is no larger and no brighter than the one that he occupied in the Tombs, but he is pleased to find that he is alone and that when he is not working he will have plenty of opportunity to read and to smoke. It delighted him that on his first morning in State prison he had some little exercise in the open air, getting away from the dismal drill behind bars at the Tombs. He has not yet been assigned to work, but he expects to have employment on Monday and to get into either the broom, the shoe or the clothing manufacturing department, the most active centres since all contract work has been abolished and the work of the convicts must be confined to articles for use in State institutions.

There was one question uppermost in Murphy's mind and that was what would happen in the event that the Appellate Court sustained his counsel's contention and reversed his conviction. He seemed deeply despondent when informed that he would then obtain a new trial.

Dreads a New Trial.
"What, and go through all this over again?" he exclaimed with a sigh. "They have me, anyhow, and I may as well go ahead on my sentence as it is. It's hard, though, on the family, the little wife and the youngsters. Ah, well!"

"The allegation was made that while you were directly charged with stealing \$12,000, your shortage was in reality about \$37,000. Did you ever handle this large sum of money?" Murphy was asked.

"It passed through the hands of a board of trustees composed of three men, one of

ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN, TOWARD WHICH THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE TURNED.



CROWDS WAITING OUTSIDE THE VATICAN AT NIGHT.

VANDERBILT PRIZE WINNERS ATTACHED

Reginald Vanderbilt's Horses Barely Escape Exclusion from Long Branch Contests.

BROTHER FURNISHES BOND

Sheriff Takes Animals to Satisfy \$5,000 Judgment as Result of Automobile Accident.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday.—Few of the twelve hundred persons of the Monmouth Country Horse Show to-day who saw the horses of Reginald C. Vanderbilt win ribbons in various events knew that a Sheriff with a writ of attachment was in possession of the horses and equipages of the exhibitor. The writ was served to satisfy a judgment for \$5,000 granted to John J. Duffy, of Jersey City, by the courts recently, for injuries received when Mr. Vanderbilt ran over Duffy with his automobile. Sheriff Bogardus and his deputies appeared on the last day of the show, when the Vanderbilt horses were to appear for the first time in championship events, and took possession of the three stalls of horses and many equipages.

Grooms protested, but the officers refused to let the horses go. At last Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who is exhibiting at the show also, induced Sheriff Bogardus to allow the horses to enter the ring. The judges of the show were immediately notified of the state of affairs, and Walter E. Hildreth, Colonel Thomas J. O'Donohue and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt immediately went bonds for \$10,000 demanded before the attachment could be lifted. Mr. Hildreth gave the West End Hotel as security, while Colonel O'Donohue and Mr. Vanderbilt gave real estate in this State.

Not a word of the matter was known generally among the throng at the show, and many persons cheered the horses, ignorant of the cloud over them. In celebration of the lifting of the ban, Reginald Vanderbilt's horse, White Oak Maid, won the event for high steps.

The serving of the papers was treated as a joke at first by those who heard of it. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt said that no one of their party knew of the suit, and that the occurrence was greatly regretted. He declined to discuss the matter further.

The accident in which John J. Duffy was run over by Reginald Vanderbilt's automobile occurred last January, according to the statement of the Sheriff. The courts have just given a decision.

Duffy was driving along the boulevard in Jersey City on January 23, when his horse was frightened by Mr. Vanderbilt's forty horse power automobile and ran away.

Mr. Vanderbilt was not in the automobile at the time. His chauffeur was running it. Duffy, who lives at No. 49 Storm avenue, Jersey City, and is an agent for a brewery, was thrown out of the wagon and had his head cut.

GOULD LINE FROM READING TO NEW YORK?

Plans for a New Road Via Baltimore Said to Be Under Way.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

READING, Pa., Saturday.—Negotiations are under way for the construction of a new railroad to run from this city to Baltimore, where it will connect with the Eastern connections of the Wabash. It is said that the line is being arranged by the Goulds, and that it will be continued to New York, connecting that city with Baltimore, thereby forming the final link in the Goulds' great transcontinental system.

A transmontane was filed here to-day for \$2,300,000, and is given to the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, for the bondholders. It is to secure an issue of that amount in gold bonds. The home offices of the company will be at Lancaster and New York. The line will run from this city to Lancaster, and thence to Delta.

Agents of the company are securing the right of way. Work will begin this fall, and it is expected to be completed within a year. The work of construction will begin at Baltimore.

One of the representatives of the company intimated that the Goulds are back of the road and that it will have their support. It was also stated that the line will be a part of the Gould through route to New York within two years.



CARDINAL OREGLIA TAKING OFFICIAL CHARGE OF THE VATICAN.

Littauer Case Likely to Go to Attorney General

General King's Findings Understood to Connect the Representative with the Lyon Glove Contract, and to Recommend Proceedings Against Him.

HERALD BUREAU.
No. 724 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

Representative Lucius N. Littauer's case with the United States government, in which he is charged with having an undue interest as Representative in Congress in certain army contracts, appears to be in a bad way.

At the conclusion of a conference to-day between Secretary Root, Judge Advocate General Davis and Mr. Littauer's counsel—Edward Lauterbach, of New York, and John G. Milburn, of Buffalo—the impression prevailed throughout the War Department that enough had been established to warrant reference of the case to the Department of Justice.

Representative Littauer came to Washington this morning with his lawyers, but remained in the Arlington Hotel for the larger part of the day. He left for New York on the four o'clock train with Mr. Lauterbach, while Mr. Milburn left later for Buffalo.

Mr. Littauer did not register, and his presence in the city was known to only a very few of his friends. So far as known, he did not visit the War Department and was not in conference with any of the War Department officials. When asked just before leaving for New York if he had anything to say in regard to his case, he replied:

"There is absolutely nothing to be said beyond the statement made by me which has already been published. The case is in the hands of the officials of the War Department, and any statement now would be manifestly improper."

Mr. Lauterbach declared there was nothing to be said whatever concerning Mr. Littauer's case. Mr. Milburn also refused to make any statement.

REPORT KEPT SECRET.

The report of Judge Advocate General Davis, to whom the testimony in the case, as reported by Inspector General Garlington, was referred by Secretary Root, is in the hands of the Secretary, but no part of its contents has been divulged.

The impression prevails in the War Department that this report finds that a prima facie case has been made out against Mr. Littauer and that there is sufficient cause for suspecting his connection with the army glove contract was of such a character as to warrant a reference of the matter to Attorney General Knox. There is, however, no authoritative confirmation for this impression, because every official connected with the case remains silent on the results thus far accomplished.

Secretary Root would not state to-day what course he intended to pursue in the matter.

Although General Davis' opinion has not been made public, there is reason for believing that if the recommendation of the Judge

Advocate General is followed further and legal proceedings will be instituted against him.

FINES PRIMA FACIE CASE.

Based on his opinion upon the presentation of facts submitted in Colonel Garlington's report, it is understood, General Davis finds that there is prima facie evidence tending to show that Mr. Littauer was a partner in one of the Lyon contracts for supplying gloves and gauntlets. General Davis does not overlook the statement made by Mr. Littauer in one of his letters to Mr. Lyon, already published, in which the Representative speaks of "your share of the profits."

"This, it is said, is held by the Judge Advocate to establish a prima facie case against Mr. Littauer, showing, as it does, that he was interested in the contract further than to the extent of a manufacturer supplying goods to a jobber."

It is also understood General Davis recommends to Secretary Root that the department institute proceedings against Representative Littauer to recover upon this contract the amount paid by the government to Mr. Lyon, which is estimated at about \$50,000.

There is a strong probability, however, that the whole matter will be referred by Secretary Root to the Attorney General for a full and exhaustive opinion.

The action of the War Department in directing Colonel Garlington to investigate the glove contracts was to ascertain whether any officer of the army, especially of the quartermaster's department, was in collusion with manufacturers or jobbers in gloves and gauntlets. The report does not show that any officer was cognizant of the fact that Mr. Littauer or any other member of Congress was interested in the Lyon contracts.

NOT WAR DEPARTMENT'S DUTY.

It is not for the War Department to prosecute Representative Littauer, if he has been guilty of violation of the statute, further than to bring an action to recover the money paid out upon the contracts, and, accordingly, it is largely with this question that the opinion of General Davis deals. If Representative Littauer is to be prosecuted the matter must go to the Department of Justice.

It is understood that one of the chief contentions made to-day by his attorneys was that whether Representative Littauer was interested in the Lyon glove contracts or not, the government suffered no loss, the terms of the contract were complied with, the goods satisfactorily delivered, and, several years having elapsed, the matter should be allowed to drop.

A large part of the time was taken up in explaining Mr. Littauer's relations with Mr. Lyon and in a general indorsement of the Representative's attitude, as already given in his published statement.

SIR THOMAS ADMITS HE HAS GREEN SAILS

Shamrock's Owner at Least Declines to Deny Such a Report.

OVATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Great Crowds Greet Him on Niagara Falls Trip and Wish Him Luck.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

TENKANNOKA, Pa., Saturday.—Sir Thomas Lipton's trip from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls has been a constant ovation through Pennsylvania to-day. At Easton, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre and other towns he was met by crowds, who cheered him with great enthusiasm.

He will spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, will be welcomed at the Queen's Own Hotel at Niagara on the Lake by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and will leave Lewiston at 4:10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Lehigh Valley, arriving in New York at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning.

At Wilkesbarre this afternoon Sir Thomas tacitly admitted that the Shamrock III, should carry green sails in the final race, if she proven victorious in the coming contest. He was met at Wilkesbarre by a group of prominent sportsmen, and at least 3,000 others, who gave him a hearty reception.

One of the sportsmen asked him this question—"Sir Thomas, have you those green sails with you this time?"

"What's that? Green sails? How did you know anything about the green sails?" he replied evidently with keenest interest.

"Nothing," said his questioner, "only I have a piece of the green sail that was brought over here for Shamrock II, to be used in case she won, and I understand you have another set of green sails in the hold of Shamrock III, on this trip."

Sir Thomas laughed and in a confidential manner said—"Let that matter drop for the present. I shall not say that we have or have not a supply of green sails on hand. Wait and see."

In every town through which Sir Thomas passed he was greeted with "Wish you success!" At Bethlehem a great crowd of little girls went on the train, and Sir Thomas distributed among them Shamrock pins. At Wilkesbarre a crowd of admirers nearly hauled him off his special train. From Glen Summit to Wilkesbarre he rode in the cab of the locomotive and seemed to enjoy every minute of the day's ride.

WIRELESS MESSAGES TO DEFY THE ELEMENTS

Professor Stone Declares His Discovery Assures Transmission Despite Etheric Disturbances.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday.—Wireless telegraphy has been carried forward another stage by John S. Stone, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who says he has discovered the only entirely "selective" system of wireless telegraphy in existence and possessing a number of important qualities lacking in the Marconi system.

Professor Stone has established communication between a station at Lynn and another at Cambridge. Each station is located within a few hundred feet of electric car lines. The current from the trolley wires has no effect upon the wireless system.

Mr. Stone considers that the success of his system will lie in its "selectivity." By this is meant that the capacity of a wireless telegraph system for sending messages from a given transmitter to a given receiver, and to that receiver alone, is assured, and that the capacity for simultaneously sending a number of such messages without interfering with each other, and at the same time without being interfered with by messages sent by other systems, or by etheric disturbances from other sources, such as thunder storms, electric cars, etc., is feasible.

Another feature is a relay. Instead of having very high masts in order to send messages great distances, it is Professor Stone's purpose to have intermediary stations, as would be the case in long telegraph lines.

NO POPE NAMED BY FIRST VOTE OF CONCLAVE

Rampolla Reported to Lead on the Two Ballots Taken Yesterday.

HOPES OF FAVORITES BELIEVED VANISHED

Conclave Must Now Turn Its Attention to Choice of "Conciliation" Candidate.

SCENE MOST PICTURESQUE

Diplomatists, Roman Aristocracy and Work People Watch the Sistine Chimney.

TWO ballots for a successor to Leo XIII. were taken by the Conclave of Cardinals at Rome yesterday without result. Although no official communication as to the voting has been made, it is understood that Rampolla, while falling considerably short of the number necessary to elect, received the highest vote cast for any one candidate. An apparently reliable though unverified statement puts the vote for Rampolla at 20; Serafino Vannutelli, 12; Gotti, 7; Oreglia, 5; Di Pietro, 4; Capececiatro, 4; Agliardi, 3, with the remainder scattered.

While it was considered extremely improbable that either of the first day's ballots would be decisive, the reported result is taken to mean that Rampolla, Vannutelli and Gotti will eventually withdraw in favor of some conciliation candidate.

PILLAR OF SMOKE DECLARES BALLOTS VAIN

Ephemeral Glory of Various Candidatures Gone—Probable Selection of Conciliatory Candidate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent at Rome, Saturday.—Nearly all the notable persons in Rome went to the Piazza di San Pietro this morning and also in the afternoon to watch for the "sfumata"—namely, the smoke caused by the burning of the voting papers after each indecisive ballot in the Conclave.

These papers are burned in a small earthenware stove situated on the left side of the Sistine Chapel.

Among the dense throng were nearly all the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See and a large number of members of the Roman aristocracy, whose carriages were encircled by thousands and thousands of people belonging to the lower classes.

The crowd was largest in the afternoon, and nearly filled the vast piazza, which, on account of its immense proportions, appears almost empty, even when tens of thousands of people are assembled in it.

Suddenly, rather a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the chimney on which all eyes were turned and everybody cried out—"The smoke, the smoke! The Pope is not yet elected."

The scene, with its curious mingling of prelates, monks, journalists, photographers, work people and society women in dainty toilettes, was extremely picturesque.

Contrasting vividly with the animation prevailing in the piazza, the Vatican stood out cold and silent.

No sign of its being inhabited was visible beyond the column of smoke, first white, then black and finally white again, which surmounted the roof of the Sistine Chapel and carried away into the clouds the ephemeral glory of various candidatures.

How many these were will only be known later.

It appears certain, however, that the most prominent candidates, such as Cardinals Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli and Gotti, have no longer any chance of election and that the Conclave will have to turn its attention to the selection of a "conciliation" candidate.

HOW THE FIRST TWO BALLOTS WERE CAST

Conclave Will Vote Again To-day, but There Is No Indication That Result Be Reached.

ROME, Saturday.—The first day of the Conclave ended without a Pope being elected. Both this morning and this afternoon all the members of the Sacred College except Cardinals Herrero y Espinosa, Cretoni, Langeux and Couille, who were confined to their cells by illness, entered the Sistine Chapel, where, after the solemn ritual appointed for the occasion, they dropped their ballots in the chalice.

To-morrow the Cardinals will vote again, both in the morning and afternoon, but what the chances are of their arriving at a decision before Monday none can tell. It was reported this evening that the Rampolla party was in the ascendant, but this cannot be taken as any indication of the final result, as the vote for Pope Leo's Secretary of State may be split up or given in its entirety to some other Cardinal.

Report of the Vote.

Apparently reliable information, which, however, it is impossible to verify, is to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla received on the first ballot this morning 30 votes, Serafino Vannutelli 12, Gotti 7, Oreglia 5, Di Pietro 4, Capececiatro 4 and Agliardi 3, the remainder being scattered.

Rumor generally assigns Monday as the most likely day upon which an election will occur.

No one here seriously expected the Cardinals to select a Pontiff on the first ballot. The Cardinals all awoke at an early hour this morning, to the ringing of a loud bell, to realize the solemn business before them. Mass was said in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Oreglia, the camerlingo, who after-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.)